\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental
LRB	Number	09-0624/2		Introd	duction Num	ber A	B-0181
			a valid driver's lid	cense or at	iter suspension o	r revocati	on of an operating
Fiscal	Effect						
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	Sources Affe] PRS SE	G 🔲 SE	Affected Ch	ı. 20 App	ropriations
Agend	cy/Prepared	Ву	Au	thorized S	Signature		Date
DA/ To	om Herman (6	508) 266-0239	То	m Herman	(608) 266-0239		4/9/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 4/9/2009

LRB Number 09-0624/	Introduction Number	AB-0181	Estimate Type	Original
Description Operating a motor vehicl privilege and providing p	e without a valid driver's license o	or after suspe	nsion or revocatio	on of an operating

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

There is not sufficient data available to provide an estimated cost of enactment of this bill.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

There is not sufficient data to make a long-range fiscal estimate as a result of enactment of this bill.

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	emental
LRB	Number	09-0624/2	•	Intro	duction Nu	umber	AB-018	31
	ting a motor v	vehicle without ling penalties	a valid driver's lice	nse or a	fter suspension	on or revoc	ation of an	operating
Fiscal	Effect							
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Agend	y/Prepared	Ву	Auth	orized	Signature			Date
DOC/	Sue Loniello	(608) 240-5524	Robe	ert Marg	olies (608) 24	0-5056		4/21/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 4/21/2009

LRB Number 09-0624/2	Introduction Number	AB-0181	Estimate Type	Original				
Description								
Operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license or after suspension or revocation of an operating								
privilege and providing penalties								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill revises the penalties and language for a person convicted of operating a motor vehicle after an OWS (operating while suspended), OWL (operating without license) or OAR (operating after revocation) and causing great bodily harm or death.

Although the Department cannot predict the number of offenders who may be subject to the changes in the revised penalties or what the sentencing practices of the court will be, enactment of this legislation could result in increased costs to the Department.

In FY08 the annual cost of an inmate in a DOC institution was approximately \$30,300. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates was approximately \$4,600, in FY08. When there is no excess capacity in DOC facilities, as is currently the case, the Department uses contract beds at a rate of \$18,800 annually per person. The annual cost for community supervision was \$2,400 in FY08.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental
LRB	Number	09-0624/2		Intro	duction Num	ber A	B-0181
	ting a motor v	rehicle without ing penalties	a valid driver's lic	ense or a	fter suspension	or revocati	on of an operating
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Agend	y/Prepared	Ву	Au	thorized	Signature		Date
DOJ/ I	Mark Rinehar	t (608) 264-946	3 Ma	rk Rineha	art (608) 264-946	3	4/17/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 4/17/2009

LRB Number	09-0624/2	Introduction Number	AB-0181	Estimate Type	Original
Description Operating a m	otor vehicle without a	valid driver's license o	r after susper	nsion or revocation	n of an operating
	providing penalties	,			,

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, a person who knowingly commits an operating while suspended (OWS), operating while revoked (OAR), or operating without a license (OWL) violation and causes great bodily harm or death to another person, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Under Assembly Bill 181, a person who knowingly commits an OWS, OAR, or OWL violation is guilty of a Class I felony if the person causes great bodily harm to another person, and guilty of a Class H felony if the person causes the death of another person.

While most felony prosecutions are handled by district attorneys, assistant attorneys general in the Department of Justice's Criminal Litigation Unit on occasion act as special prosecutors throughout Wisconsin at the request of district attorneys. In addition, the Department of Justice's Criminal Appeals Unit represents the State of Wisconsin in defending felony convictions when those convictions are challenged in state or federal court. Under Wisconsin law, this unit is charged with preparing briefs and presenting arguments in front of any state appellate or federal court hearing a challenge to a felony conviction.

Since AB 181 broadens the types of activities that can be prosecuted as felonies, it is possible that the enactment of the bill could result in an increased caseload for the department's Criminal Litigation and Criminal Appeals units. The department is not certain how many new felony cases it may handle due to the enactment of AB 181. If the number of new cases DOJ is asked to prosecute, or DOJ is required to handle on appeal, is significant, the department will need additional resources to handle its increased caseload.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

	Original		Updated		Corrected	[Supplei	mental
LRB	Number	09-0624/2		Intro	duction N	lumber	AB	-018 ⁻	1
			a valid driver's lice	nse or a	fter suspens	sion or revo	ocation	of an	operating
Fiscal	Effect				5				
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DOT/	Richard Kleis	t (608) 264-702	.9 Julie	Johnson	n (608) 267	-3703			4/9/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOT 4/9/2009

LRB Number	09-0624/2	Introduction Number	AB-0181	Estimate Type	Original				
Description									
	Operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license or after suspension or revocation of an operating								
privilege and p	providing penalties								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

BILL SUMMARY

This proposal aims to achieve three changes to state law:

- · Restructuring the penalties for operating while suspended or revoked or without a license
- · Changes the mandatory requirement that courts and DOT impose a revocation on a fourth offense operating while suspended making it permissive
- · Makes changes to penalties for railroad crossing convictions.

ASSUMPTIONS

This provision would require data processing work for updating the DMV systems to not process an automatic revocation when receiving a fourth offense OWS/OAR/OWD conviction.

This provision may result in a reduction in the number of individual's revoked. Generally speaking a reduction in the number of revocations will result in a decrease in revenue due to a reduced collection of reinstatement fees. However, in this case the individuals impacted would already be under license withdrawal and be subject to a reinstatement fee, therefore revenue is not impacted. A reduction in the number of revocations processed will result in labor savings.

CONCLUSION

The fiscal impact for this bill is indeterminate. It is difficult to determine the labor savings as it is unknown how many courts will continue to order revocations on these types of convictions. There will be a one-time cost of approximately \$9,500 for updating DMV systems to not process an automatic revocation when receiving a fourth offense operating while suspended conviction.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

See above.

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2009 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

\boxtimes	Original		Updated			Corrected] Sup _l	plemental
LRB	Number	09-0624/	/2	Ir	ntro	duction Nu	umber	AB-0)181
	ting a motor v	vehicle withou and providing		er's licer	nse o	r after susper	nsion or re	evocation	n of an
I. One-		or Revenue I		State ar	nd/or	Local Gover	rnment (d	lo not in	clude in
automa	atic revocatio	-time cost of a on when receiv se eligibility ch	ving a fourth	offense	opera				
II. Ann	nualized Cos	its:				Annualized	Fiscal Im	pact on	funds from:
					1	Increased Co	sts	Decr	reased Costs
A. Sta	te Costs by	Category							
State	e Operations	- Salaries an	d Fringes				\$		\$
(FTE	E Position Ch	ianges)							
State	e Operations	- Other Costs	S						
Loca	al Assistance	!							
Aids	to Individual	ls or Organiza	ations						
T	OTAL State	Costs by Cat	legory				\$		\$
B. Sta	te Costs by	Source of Fu	ınds						
GPF	3				,				
FED)				,				
PRC	D/PRS				A				
SEG	S/SEG-S								
		s - Complete c increase, de					e or decr	ease sta	ate
					Increased Rev Decrea				creased Rev
GPF	R Taxes						\$		\$
GPF	R Earned								
FED)								
PRC	D/PRS								
SEG	S/SEG-S								
T	OTAL State	Revenues					\$		\$
		1	NET ANNUA	LIZED	FISC/	AL IMPACT			
						Sta	<u>ate</u>		Local
NET C	HANGE IN C	COSTS					\$		\$
NET C	HANGE IN F	REVENUE					\$		\$
Agenc	cy/Prepared l	Ву		Author	ized	Signature			Date
DOT/ F	Richard Kleis	t (608) 264-70	029	Julie Jo	ulie Johnson (608) 267-3703 4/9/2009				

X	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplen	nental
LRB	Number	09-0624/2		Introd	luction Numl	oer A	B-0181	
			a valid driver's li	cense or af	ter suspension o	r revocation	on of an o	perating
Fiscal	Effect				···			
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SPD/	Arlene Banou	I (608) 266-944	.7 Kr	ista Ginger	(608) 264-8572		4	/10/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 4/10/2009

LRB Number 09-0624/2	Introduction Number	AB-0181	Estimate Type	Original
Description Operating a motor vehicle withou privilege and providing penalties		or after susper	nsion or revocatio	n of an operating

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

This bill has a number of provisions regarding the consequences for unlicensed drivers who are adjudicated for operating vehicles illegally. A range of criminal penalties and administrative consequence (revocation and suspension of driving privileges) are specified for different fact situations. The three aspects of the bill that would be the most likely to affect the SPD are as follows.

- 1. New or expanded criminal penalties
- 2. Situations no longer requiring revocation of driving privileges
- 3. Situations that would require revocation of driving privileges

1. New or expanded penalties

This bill would expand the circumstances under which criminal offense may be charged when an unlicensed driver causes death or great bodily harm. The additional cases that could be charged would be classified as felony offenses. In fiscal year 2008, the SPD's average cost per felony was \$544.58. The SPD does not have data available to estimate the number of additional charges. However, it is likely that in some cases, including any cases in which strong evidence exists of intoxication or reckless driving, a felony case would be charged under current law.

2. Situations no longer requiring revocation of driving privileges

The bill would remove the mandatory revocation of driving privileges that presently applies following a fourth offense of operating after revocation (OAR) and similar offense, unless. The SPD does not anticipate any increase in its caseload, expenditures, or revenues as a result of this proposal.

This aspect of the bill would result in fewer cases of 5th-offense OAR, which in turn would result in a savings of \$217.54 per case, calculated on the basis of the SPD's average cost per case in fiscal year 2008. The SPD does not have data available to determine the number of cases by which the SPD's misdemeanor caseload would be reduced. It is common for persons convicted of OAR 4th to have multiple barriers to reinstating their operating privileges. Although the changes proposed in the bill would eliminate the mandatory revocation under current law, the bill would not affect revocations imposed as a result of other convictions (for example, for operating while intoxicated). The Department of Transportation may be able to estimate the impact that this bill would have on the number of misdemeanor traffic cases.

The biennial budget bill contains a provision that would make the offense of OAR a non-criminal offense unless the underlying revocation stems from an alcohol-related or drug-related violation. If this provision in the budget bill becomes law, the SPD anticipates a decrease in misdemeanor traffic cases (which the SPD has estimated as part of the budget process). Thus, any decrease in criminal cases that might occur as a result of this bill would likely occur as part of the decrease attributable to the provision in the budget bill.

3. Situations that would require revocation of driving privileges

The bill would require revocation of driving privileges in some circumstances when it is not mandatory under current law. In these situations, some persons subject to revocation will likely be charged for OAR, 2nd or subsequent offense, which is a misdemeanor offense. This aspect of the bill would result in additional cases

of OAR, 2nd or subsequent offense, which in turn would result in an increased cost of \$217.54 per case, calculated on the basis of the SPD's average cost per case in fiscal year 2008.

The SPD does not have data available to estimate the number of additional OAR cases that would result from this aspect of the bill. Also, the changes proposed in the budget bill to the OAR penalty structure (discussed in section 2, above) could mitigate this increase in costs.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. Therefore, counties could also see an in the costs for appointed counsel attributable to the expanded scope of felony offenses. Counties could also experience the effects described above in sections 2 & 3, attributable to changes in the circumstances in which revocation of driving privileges is mandatory. Counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, both pending trial and after sentencing.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications